ASBESTOS

A Monthly Market Journal

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THE ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

Christmas Number

DECEMBER 1932

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... ASBESTOS ...

A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER - - EDITOR

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CONTENTS

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How a Sugar Factory Saves Men and Fuel

By Katherine Provost

That sweets have always been prized by the human family, is evidenced by references to them in the earliest writings, tho in the beginning, satisfaction of the sweet tooth seems to have been dependent upon honey.

But in more recent years, the making of sugar and other forms of sweets from the juices of various plants and trees has become a major industry in different sections. Science has pointed out the importance of sugar as an element of the human body, and each year sees an increase in the per capita sugar consumption, not only of our own country, but of the world. Some countries made an acceptable sweet from the juice of palms, the northeastern part of our country contributes maple sugar and syrup. But the sugar bowls of the country are still filled from the cane brakes of the semi-tropics and the sugar beet fields of Europe and the western part of the United States.

The crop is particularly successful in the irrigated regions of the west, for the application of water at certain stages of growth is essential. The valley of the Snake River in Idaho, from the region about Idaho Falls in the eastern part to the Twin Falls country in the south central part, has been found especially adapted in soil and climate to the production of sugar beets with a high sugar content and a heavy per acre tonnage. Several sugar factories operate in this section, from 60 to 100 days every fall, converting the beets into bags of sugar, and turning the by-products back to the growers for stock feed.

Operating as they do but two or three months of each year, overhead is a real problem and an important factor in cost.

The two biggest potential leaks in overhead costs however, were anticipated in the construction of the factories by using asbestos at every angle to conserve heat

units. This naturally cuts coal consumption, and it conserves man power as well, by preventing that radiation which would raise the factory temperature too high for effective labor conditions.

Installation of the complex equipment called for the use of asbestos in most of the forms in which it is put on

Showing the "vacuum pans" at the right — steel tanks with asbestos covering and hard wood lagging on the outside. In these the juice is reduced from a 25% to a 65% sugar content. Note also the miles of asbestos covered pipes.

the market. Literally miles of pipes, large and small, are jacketed with it. The high pressure steam lines, issuing in a mighty phalanx from the boiler room, and carried all over the four story building to every point where high temperatures are required, are wrapped in asbestos sponge felt. Low pressure lines returning the condensed steam to the boiler room, have asbestos aircell covering, and the great steel tanks are plastered with asbestos cement.

The small pipes of the condensate line are enclosed in a panel of plaster made of asbestos and magnesia. And so effective is all this heat insulation that the condensed steam, after reducing the beet juice from a 25% to a 65% sugar content, is returned to the boilers still above the boiling point.

The beets are washed and sliced, and entered into a series of "diffusion" tanks where the juices are drawn from the pulp by an osmatic process, at a temperature of 78 degrees. To keep the units of the diffusion battery at this temperature, they are covered with asbestos insulation, as are also the pipes thru which the juice travels from floor to floor, from tank to tank, to be passed thru more than a dozen processes of purification, condensation and reduction.

The vacuum pans, where the juice is boiled down to thick syrup, are great steel tanks with a thick covering of air cell asbestos and over that an outer cell of wood lagging.

Pumps that keep the hot syrup moving must be packed with asbestos compounded with rubber; valve stems and engines call for the same material. But only straight asbestos packing will serve to meet the fiery temperatures of the stoves which produce the SO_2 gas used for juice purification.

So asbestos is the first and last word in equipping the factory that turns the great globular white beets of the Idaho fields into the carloads of bagged sugar for the market, and into the many valued by-products that return to the farms for stock feed.

Not long ago someone asked what had developed in connection with the asbestos automobile bodies. Information has just reached us that the manufacturing of these bodies is being delayed for financial reasons. It is understood that efforts are being made to float a fresh company and liquidate the old.

Time for hanging holly
Time for sleighbells too
Time for greetings jolly
Time for wishing you

Merry Christmas

What a relief to forget for a little while your troubles and join with the children in the celebration of Christmas.

If we could only be children again, with their capacity for happiness. That not being possible, we may catch some of their happy spirit by playing with them, helping them, adding to their happiness in any way we can.

Material gifts cause only fleeting happiness; what we need this Christmas are the real, intangible gifts of love, kindness and friendship—the gifts that cannot be bought with money but will be returned in measure as meted out by you.

Give love, give kindness, give friendship, and you will get them in return, probably increased a hundredfold.

If you follow this recipe for happiness you cannot fail to have a

Merry Christmas

The Year 1932 - A Review

What has happened in 1932?

In glancing over our year's records, we cannot see anything particularly spectacular. All of us have been plugging hard to keep things going. 1932 will probably go down in history as a year of hard work.

Of course when we look for outstanding events, it depends upon the point of view. But it seems to us that the discovery of a process by which asbestos can be cemented to a steel sheet by means of metallic adhesives, should come somewhere near the head of the list.

And that might be preceded or immediately followed by the process of making pre-shrunk Asbestos Paper for Aircell Covering.

There have been several new brake linings placed on the market during the year—we think of Texmo, Sylvagrip, King Pin offhand, but while all are good, and worthy of mention, they are of the same general type as other brake linings on the market, altho they have certain new characteristics. In this connection we might mention also the Woven Moulded Brake Blocks announced in June by the Emsco Asbestos Company.

In the Asbestos Cement Product Industry there have been some developments of much interest and value — some new siding materials, and particular attention has been paid to color and texture. These developments during the past few years are very important as they place the industry in the front line of roofing products.

The Russian situation is, apparently no further advanced than last year this time, as nothing has been definitely settled. Will the United States allow Russian Asbestos to be shipped into her borders during 1933, and thus be in position to supply the Russians with manufactured goods of various kinds, including asbestos products, or will the importation of Russian Asbestos be forbidden and the United States manufacturers continue to use Canadian, African and domestic fibres? No matter what the decision it will have very far reaching effects on the Asbestos Industry.

Several specialties were designed and marketed this year. Of these we call to mind the Norris Range Boiler Jacket and the Nuway Jacket for steam boilers.

Several new asbestos firms have been organized during the year, most of these, however, are in the insulation contract line. An exception, and we believe the only asbestos manufacturing company formed during 1932 is the Superbestos Asbestos Co., with plant at Watseka, Ill.

The depression in business has been responsible for some reorganizations; The Sall Mountain Company secured fresh capital and is making progress; Thomas L. Gatke, President of the Gatke Corporation, purchased the Asbestos Textile Company, and certain assets of R. V. Aycock Co. were purchased by Johns-Manville Corporation. The reorganization of the Asbestos Corporation Limited also was completed during the year.

The Industry has lost thru death during 1932, six able men, and three others have been mentioned in our pages as veterans in the Asbestos Industry altho not actively connected with it at the time of their death: Fred Paul Sher, Treasurer of the Belmont Packing & Rubber Company, Philadelphia, January 2nd; J. G. Gartner of R. E. Kramig & Co., Cincinnati, O., February 23rd; Lewis J. Miley, President L. J. Miley Co., Chicago, Ill., April 8th; C. H. Stedman, Jacksonville, Fla., June 20th; Wm. N. Ennis, Vice President Matthew Balich Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., August 11th; Peter MacLellan, Chairman of Geo. MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland, August 15th; Matthew A. Neely, General Manager for John R. Livezey, Philadelphia, September 4th; and Henry G. Keasbey, formerly of the Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, May 30th; J. Alfred Fisher, formerly Chairman and Managing Director of Bells United Asbestos Company, London, England, July 12th; C. M. Clarke, formerly President Sall Mountain Co., Chicago, Ill., October 19th.

This is the record of 1932. The year is almost gone. What will 1933 bring forth? No man can tell, but let each of us during 1933, no matter how small a cog we may be, work for the improvement of the Asbestos Industry.

Micro-Asbestos Stands Up Under Severe Conditions

Micro-asbestos, as our readers know, is produced by Bernfeld & Rosenberg of Vienna, Austria, who have been zealous in finding and promoting uses for this material.

On October 18th, 1932, a road construction firm, Dr. F. Winterstein & B. Blumgrund, of Bratislava, issued a report on a piece of road in the construction of which Micro-Asbestos had been used.

This road ran from Poprad to Smokovec (in the Carpathians), and had been resurfaced in September 1930. The surface of the road was in its entirety treated with a double coating of the Cold Asphaltum emulsion "Neolinbit" and the test took place on a section of the road running thru a forest, so that it lies in complete shade mostly and is only very seldom irradiated by sunlight. The ditches in this section are nearly the whole year round running with water, originating partly from the snow and rainfall, partly from the neighboring springs.

This unfavourably situated part of the road was selected for treatment with Micro-asbestos to make sure that the use of Micro-asbestos does actually keep the track in a dry condition.

Work started on October 11th, 1930, on the first section of the road, according to the mixture method, viz: in proportion to the split material required for this section 4% of Micro-asbestos were admixtured. The required quantity of split material was arranged in layers according to the size of the granulation, forming heaps of regular geometrical forms. These heaps were wetted, in order to increase the adhesiveness of the split material to the Micro-asbestos. The heaps were then mixed with the Micro-asbestos which was sprinkled over the road and worked in with a steamroller. Then the application of the Cold Asphaltum emulsion was carried out by sprinkling machines. This last procedure was repeated two or three times.

On the next section the same treatment as above was applied, only the admixture of Micro-asbestos was increased from 4% to 5%.

The third section was treated with an admixture of 5% Micro-asbestos and the fourth with 6%.

It was at once noticeable that a quicker setting of the emulsion and a more rapid drying of the road was attained.

It was at first doubted whether the treatment would be successful as the emulsion might easily come off the split, but it was found after one year and by the official Road Control Commission two years later, that the road sections treated with Micro-asbestos, altho unfavorably situated, were better preserved than those parts of the road not treated with Micro-asbestos.

South African Government Subsidy

The Subsidy of 10% granted by the South African Government on exports of asbestos (and other produce) from South Africa, originally granted for a period of 12 months to October 29th, 1932, to meet the difficulties of exporting produce from that country, due to its adherence to the Gold Standard, has been renewed for a further period of 12 months until October 29th, 1933.

The subsidy is paid to the producer in South African currency but does not, of course, approximate the actual difference in the exchange position with sterling, which is at the time this article was written, 40%. Competition, therefore, with other asbestos producing countries not on the Gold Standard, such as Rhodesia, is therefore rendered as difficult as ever, and those producers whose properties are situate in the Union continue to be considerably penalized thereby.

Two Million Feet of Asbestos Pipe Covering Cut by a Disston-Carboloy Saw

Recently there has come to our notice the performance of a Disston-Carboloy Saw which one considers of much importance to the industrial world. The saw in question is owned and operated by the Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa., who furnished the following data and vouches for its correctness.

On March 18th, 1930, they installed a Disston-Carboloy Saw, 24 inches in diameter, with 28 teeth. This saw cut a kerf of .140 in. and was operated at 1800 R. P. M. It was used continuously up to November 20, 1930, for cutting aircell asbestos pipe covering, a very stringy, abrasive material. The teeth were sharpened

Edge View of Saw, showing stream line effect of the wear on the top of the teeth back of the Carboloy Tip.

May 21, July 30, October 16, 1930.

The saw made a most remarkable cut, but unfortunately no account was kept of the number of feet cut. On November 20, 1930, a new set of teeth were inserted in the saw, and from that date accurate record of the cut was kept. The figures totaled 2,000,000 lineal feet, from November 20, 1930 to September 1932. During this period the teeth were sharpened only three times—December 23,

1930, February 4 and May 7, 1931, making approximately 500,000 lineal feet cut per sharpening.

September 1932 another set of teeth were placed in the blade, so that the saw is now as good as new, ready to establish another remarkable record.

Carboloy saws have also established themselves in cutting:

Asbestos Pipe Covering
Asbestos Brake Lining
Aluminum
Bakelite
Brass
Bronze
Celotex
Copper
Ebony Asbestos
Fireproofed Woods
Glued Plywoods
Gypsum Block
Oriental Walnut
Oriental Walnut Veneers
Plastics
Sheetrock
Soundix
Fibre
Vulcanized Fibre
Hardwoods
Linoleum
Linoleum Covered Plywood
Zenitherm

New materials are being added to the list daily.

These saws have demonstrated time and again that they remain sharp from twenty-five to hundreds of times as long as steel saws, hence they are establishing a new low basis for production costs and are proving an important factor to consider in competitive prices.

At the exhibit of the National Investors' Congress, held at Hotel Chase, St. Louis, Mo., the latter part of November, there was shown by William Kreft of Casper, Wyo., a smoke exterminator. The apparatus consists of a drum which fits on the smoke pipe of a furnace. A spiral inside covered with screens and asbestos collects the soot from the smoke. The drum eventually gets hot so the inventor has developed an outer passage which has two entrances, one for cold air, the other to let the cold air force the hot air back into the furnace. The fact that this drum gets hot is also the reason for using asbestos.

Allbestos Produces A New Brake Lining

King Pin, a brake lining designed for all types of internal brakes, is announced by the Allbestos Corporation of Philadelphia. The lining is said to combine the best features of molded and woven.

King Pin is unique in appearance as a result of staggered rows of pins, or plugs, permanently embedded in the body of a new type of solidly woven lining. Multiples of pins take the wear, slowly and evenly—resulting in longer lining life. The illustration will give an idea of the appearance.

The pins are a composite of low-coefficient, non-scoring "leadite" material (vaporized lead) developed by Allbestos engineers. It will not melt, and run out, under extreme heat or abuse, instead it will rapidly dissipate heat conducting it from drum to shoe, to brake mechanism. This means a cool brake; a cool brake is a smooth brake; and smooth brakes are safest. 16,000 lbs. pressure is exerted in embedding the pin, so that further compression of the lining is impossible and therefore brake adjustments practically nil.

This new lining is scientifically designed to insure uniform brake temperature; hence uniform brake action under all conditions.

TOPICAL INDEX

"Asbestos"
For the Year 1932

The index given below, supplements that given in the April, May, June and July 1931 issues, and the one covering the year 1931 published in December 1931.

The index is published in the center of the magazine so that readers may, if they desire, tear it out and attach to those published previously.

ASBESTOS

July 1932 — 20 Wrapping of Wires and Cables.
July 1932 — 20 Automobile Tops.
July 1932 — 20 In Dress Materials.
July 1932 — 28 In Construction of Rockets.
July 1932 — 47 Exhaust Silencers on Automobiles.
Aug. 1932 — 29 Poultry Houses.
Oct. 1932 — 29 Polishing Medium.
Oct. 1932 — 29 Nonconductor of Lightning.
Oct. 1932 — 34 Cloth in Holyland.

Various Asbestos Products

Mar. 1932 — 10 Ferroclad Insulation.
May 1932 — 37 Industal Corrugated.
June 1932 — 13 Boiler Jacket.
July 1932 — 20 Reinforced Asb. Paper.
Aug. 1932 — 24 Texmo Brake Lining.
Dec. 1932 — 18 King Pin Brake Lining.

Various Locations of Asbestos

July 1932 — 24 Italy.

Yarns

Aug. 1932 — 19 Revision of Standards (ASTM).

The Asbestos Industry in Finland

Report by U. S. Dept. of Commeree, November 1932

There is only one producer of asbestos in Finland; namely, Finska Mineral A. B. (Suomen Mineraali O. Y.), Fabiansgatan 27, Helsingfors, the managing director of which is Mr. Y. Gronros. The domestically produced asbestos, which is of an inferior grade, is mixed with that imported from Germany, the United States, and lately from Russia to obtain the desired result. The imported asbestos is handled by a subsidiary of this company called A. B. Finlands Industrikontor (Suomen Teollisuuskonttori O. Y.), Fabiansgatan 27, Helsingfors.

The local producing mine of Finska Mineral A. B. is located at Tuusniemi which is about 50 kilometers east of Kuopio, in the eastern part of Central Finland. The amount of asbestos ore quarried during the last three years is given below.

Year	Quantity—tons	Finnmark *Value
1928	7,770	116,500
1929	7,834	78,300
1930	7,220	108,300

The production of amphibole asbestos, which comprises 25 to 30% of the ore mine, is given below.

	Rough		Ground	
Year	Tons	Finnmark Value	Tons	Finnmark Value
1928	1,462	1,194,000	604	128,000
1929	1,563	1,068,200	790	49,400
1930	1,188	1,069,100	698	251,200

A. B. Finlands Industrikontor reports that they sold the following quantities of asbestos products during the last few years.

	Mine		Factory	
Year	Kilograms	Finnmark Value	Kilograms	Finnmark Value
1928	2,277,469	2,096,735.06	943,341	2,567,211.60
1929	2,357,810	1,949,684.60	986,854	2,609,442.04
1930	2,242,325	1,571,919.55	1,076,894	2,277,752.10
1931	1,878,858	1,140,140.45	1,095,929	2,323,049.75

Finland imported during the last four years an average of 241 tons of ground asbestos and mica, valued at 651,000 Finnmarks and finished asbestos and mica products

*Value of the Finnmark on November 19, 1932 in U. S. currency was $0.014483
Value of the Finnmark on December 1, 1932 in U. S. currency was $0.014116

amounting to 327 tons, valued at $5,000,000 Finnmarks. A considerable amount of the imports have in the past come from the United States though of late some are obtained from Russia. Detailed figures are given below.

Asbestos, Ground Asbestos and Mica—Quantity (Kilograms)

	1928	1929	1930	1931
United States	118,027	275,681	292,508	.....
Germany	81,353	78,235	46,158	23,058
Russia	.....	.....	.....	34,780

Manufactures of Asbestos and Mica

	1928	1929	1930	1931
United States	23,708	26,363	24,879	13,455
Great Britain	132,431	156,109	47,621	47,048
Germany	43,344	84,732	38,777	36,186
Belgium	180,775	211,605	122,028	36,970
Denmark	5,747	10,121	8,807	5,376
Sweden	5,985	9,327	17,710	760

There has been some discussion in public circles regarding putting a duty on ground asbestos and mica which are at present admitted free according to Paragraph 735 of the Finnish Customs Tariff, and it is not at all unlikely that the present duty of 0.80 Fmks. per kilogram on insulating masses and the duty of 0.12 Fmks. per kilogram on finished insulation products such as plates, castings, and other moulded pieces will be increased next year in order to stimulate the local asbestos industry. Finished asbestos products even in combination with other materials, such as rubber, are according to Paragraph 753 dutiable as follows:

Socalled asbestos cement tiles	Fmks. 0.50 per kilogram
Board	Fmks. 2.00 per kilogram
Yarn, cloth, ribbons and cords	Fmks. 4.00 per kilogram
Other finished articles such as engine packing, pads, rings and formed pieces	Fmks. 8.00 per kilogram
On products of mica the duty is	Fmks. 0.50 per kilogram

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Production of motor vehicles in the United States and Canada during October 1932 totalled 51,857. 37,695 of these were passenger cars and the balance, 14,162 trucks, taxicabs, etc.

Production during October, 1931, was 81,582.

MARKET CONDITIONS

General Business.

Possibly the following sentence taken from a recent issue of "Forbes" gives a fair idea of the present business situation: "All in all, developments since the election have been reassuring rather than disturbing."

While this statement is to some extent based on the thought of "what might have been," there are several encouraging factors: Bank failures are fewer, fear has subsided; gold continues to flow into this country, reflecting restoration of international faith in the country's stability.

Railway car loadings, however, after their encouraging gains, have experienced moderate seasonal recessions; total construction is regrettably limited.

Asbestos. Raw Material.

Shipments from Canada were a little less than the previous month. This is only natural as buyers are anxious to have small inventories at the close of the year.

Prices are inclined upwards on cement stock and shorts and firm on spinning fibres and crudes.

Asbestos. Manufactured Goods.

Textiles. There is little to say on this division of the industry. The slump in textiles continues and while prices have not recently sought lower levels, neither have they made any gain.

Brake Lining. December is generally the poorest month of the year so far as brake lining is concerned. Everybody is, naturally, holding off, waiting for the first of the year to come and in the meantime keeping their inventories as low as possible. Much optimism prevails in the Brake Lining field, however, based partially on the optimism of car manufacturers, who look forward to a better year in 1933 than that of 1932.

Insulation. High Pressure. For several months, from July to October, orders in the high pressure insulation field improved considerably, but the month of November showed

a very great slump in volume, and at present there is little indication of improvement.

Insulation. Low Pressure. Slump can also be reported in the low pressure insulation field—aircell, wool felt, etc. October showed up remarkably well, which probably caused a low November, as many distributors stocked up in October, and then left off buying, until those stocks show signs of depletion.

Paper and Millboard. There is little demand at present for these commodities but prices have held fairly stable.

Asbestos Cement Products. Asbestos shingle sales have continued at a very satisfactory rate during November and, due to bookings at old prices in connection with a recent price advance, prospects are very good for a much larger volume of shipments during December than is ordinarily the case at this season of the year.

The recent price advance of approximately 10% which became effective during November is more than justified by the recent advances in the prices of raw materials from which asbestos shingles are manufactured with prospects for possible further advances in these raw materials during the coming year.

It has been generally recognized by the trade, as well as by manufacturers, that asbestos shingles were selling at extremely low prices during 1932 and, even without the incentive of increased raw material prices, a price increase would have been inevitable if manufacturers were to avoid losses which were assuming serious proportions.

It is fair to assume, therefore, that the newly established prices at a higher level will obtain for some time to come unless conditions necessitate a still further increase due to increase in manufacturing costs. It might also be mentioned in passing that a certain part of the increased manufacturing cost is visible to the buyer in the greatly improved appearance of asbestos shingles due to extremely attractive textures and beautiful, lasting colors.

The above are opinions of men very closely in touch with the various fields. If your opinion differs, or if it does not, we would be glad to have your ideas.

Current Market Prices

Standard Grades of Canadian Asbestos

Canadian Standard Mark	Price per short ton f. o. b. mines
Crude No. 1	$450.00
Crude No. 2	200.00
Vimy R/M Crude	150.00
3-K (4-7-4-1)	110.00
3-M (2-9-4-1)	100.00
3-R (2-8-4-2)	90.00
3-T (1-9-4-2)	80.00
4-R (0-3-9-4)	$65.00 to 47.50
4-T (0-2-10-4)	50.00 to 45.00
5-D (0-½-10½-5)	32.50
5-M (0-0-11-5)	35.00 to 32.50
5-R (0-0-10-6)	30.00
6-D (0-0-7-9)	22.50
7-D (0-0-5-11)	20.00
7-H (0-0-3-13)	18.00
7-K (0-0-2-14)	12.50
7-M (0-0-1-15)	10.00
7-R	10.00
7-R Special Floats	20.00
7-R Floats	15.00
8-55 (55 lbs. per cu. ft.)	10.00

Above Prices are for carload quantities.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(Figures supplied thru the courtesy of Edward G. Wyckoff and Company, 1528 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)

			November 1932		
	Par.	Div.	High	Low	Last
Asb. Corpn. (Com.) Old	np	–	⅛ to ⅜	Nominal	
Asb. Corpn. (Pfd.) Old	100	7	¼ to ¾	Nominal	
Carey (Com.)	100	5	40 to 44	Quote	
Carey (Pfd.)	100	7	70 to 73	Quote	
Certainteed (Com.)	np	–	2¼	1½	2¼
Garlock Packing (Pfd.)	np	–		No Sales	
Garlock Packing (Bonds)	100	6		No Sales	
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	–	26¼	18¼	21
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	7	79⅞	63¼	69¾
Raybestos-Manhattan Inc. (Com.)	np	1	9	6¾	7
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	4		No Sales	
Thermoid (Com.)	np	–	2⅝	1¾	2
Thermoid (Pfd.)	100	7	8	7¼	8
Thermoid (Bonds)	100	6	42¼	40	42

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

WHAT ABOUT PRICE CUTTING?

Editor's Note: We had planned to publish something quite different this month on this page, but shortly before going to press we received "Insulated Inklings," a house organ published by Sussman Asbestos Co. of Toledo, Ohio. The following article "What About Price Cutting?" is taken from Insulated Inklings, and it seems to us will be helpful to everyone.

We are living in a buyers' market. Which is another way of saying that there is at least one too many firms in every line of business in order that everyone can make money.

When such a condition exists, the inevitable result is a price war—and the weak are killed off. Before you become entangled in such a controversy give a thought or two to the following table. It shows how much more business you will have to do in order to make a definite gross profit if you are going to cut your prices. The figures apply to any business where the gross margin of profit is 25%. Naturally if the margin is less, still more volume will be necessary.

A cut of 5% requires 25% more sales
8% requires 47% more sales
10% requires 66 2-3% more sales
12½% requires 100% more sales
15% requires 150% more sales.

When you cut prices in order to get more business(you are cutting that percentage from your profit; and unless there is a large amount of new business in view, you are going to do a lot of extra work for nothing.

Take, for example, a company doing an annual business of $50,000 and working on a gross profit of 25%. This means, in dollars and cents, that their annual gross profit will be $12,500. Cutting prices 5% on this basis, this company must do $62,500 business. In other words, they are going to do $12,500 more work for which they get no return.

Buyers as a class are not always interested in the lowest price. What they are interested in is a job commensurate with the money they will pay. After a look at the above table, don't you think it easier to stick to a fair profit even if it means a smaller volume of business? There are enough good customers to go around. The ones who demand a price reduction are usually a drag to a company. Price cutting never did pay.

See Wage Rates on page 29.

Federal Specifications for Packings

The Federal Specifications Board is at present adopting and promulgating certain specifications for packings. These proposed specifications are being submitted to manufacturers for their comment and criticism. Anyone in the Asbestos Industry interested in Packings should obtain copies of the proposed specifications and send comments or suggestions to the Federal Specifications Board, Washington, D. C., by January 20th, 1933. The specifications mentioned are for

Proposed Specification for Packing, Rod, Asbestos, Braided.

Proposed Revision of Specification HH-P-131 on Packing, Metallic and Non-metallic, plastic.

Proposed Revision of Specification 99 for Packing, Fabric, Condenser Tube.

Proposed Revision of Specification HH-P-126, Packing, Metallic, Flexible.

Copies of the specifications can be obtained by addressing the Federal Specifications Board.

"CAPOSITE" INSULATION

Cape Asbestos Company, Limited, of London, probably the largest producers of Amosite and Blue Asbestos Crudes in the world, have just announced a rather interesting type of pipe and boiler covering which is made of 100% Amosite Asbestos, no filler or binder being applied.

The material is made in sectional and block form, has a canvas jacket or asbestos cloth jacket, and the manufacturers claim for it many features of marked superiority over the usual forms of pipe covering.

It is quite possible that this material will at some time or other be manufactured in the United States.

WAGE RATES

The following corrections to the list of wage rates published in November "ASBESTOS," have been sent us by asbestos firms in the various cities:

Buffalo, N. Y. Present rate for Mechanics is $1.12½c per hour, instead of $1.50 as noted in November. Improvers' rate in Buffalo is 62½c per hour.

Cleveland, O. Present rate is $1.00 per hour, not $1.25.

Detroit, Mich. Present rate is $1.12½, not $1.25.

Africa (Rhodesia).

(Statistics published by Rho. Chamber of Mines)

	September 1932 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value		
Bulawayo District				
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	270.00	£3,375	..	..
Shabanie (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	545.96	6,824	8	9
Victoria District				
Gath's & King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	379.22	4,740	5	..
	1,195.18	£14,939	13	9
September 1931	*1,283.11*	*£16,038*	*15*	..

Africa (Union of South).

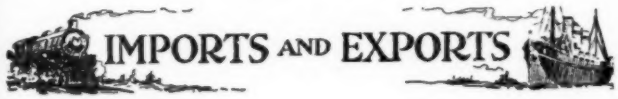
(Statistics published by Dept. of Mines & Industries of U. of S. A.)

	September 1931 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	September 1932 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal				
Amosite	154.00	£ 1,540	200.50	£ 2,005
Chrysotile	678.00	7,442	293.00	1,950
Cape				
Blue	228.34	5,700	513.87	9,512
	1,060.34	£14,682	1,007.37	£13,467

Canada.

(Published by Dominion Bureau of Statistics).

Production—divided by Grades:	October 1932 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Crude No. 1	25
Crude No. 2	45
Other Crudes	22
Spinning Grades	630
Shingle Stocks	2,901
Paper Stocks	2,186
Waste, Stucco or Plaster Materials	1,940
Refuse and Shorts	5,483
Total	13,232
By-products (sand, gravel, etc.)	396
Production October 1931	*16,546*
Production September 1932	*11,001*



Imports Into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos.

	October 1931 Tons (2240 lbs.)	October 1931 Value	October 1932 Tons (2240 lbs.)	October 1932 Value
Africa (Br. S.)	46	$ 8,200	22	$ 2,037
Africa (Port. E.)	22	5,511	.....	.....
Canada	10,198	237,865	8,692	207,692
Italy	.....	.....	90	1,565
United Kingdom	179	32,223	28	1,178
	10,445	$283,799	8,832	$212,472
Tabulation of Crudes and Fibres:				
Crude (Canada)	22	5,300	28	7,831
Crude (Port. E. Africa)	22	5,511	.....	.....
Crude (Union of S. Africa)	46	8,200	22	2,037
Crude (United Kingdom)	179	32,223	4	474
Mill Fibre (Canada)	3,600	139,636	2,982	120,057
Mill Fibre (Italy)	.....	.....	60	1,262
Lower Grades (Canada)	6,576	92,929	5,682	79,804
Lower Grades (Italy)	.....	.....	30	303
Lower Grades (United K.)	.....	.....	24	704
	10,445	$283,799	8,832	$212,472

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	October 1931 Pounds	October 1931 Value	October 1932 Pounds	October 1932 Value
Yarn—				
United Kingdom	5,600	$ 877	.....	.....
Fabrics, Woven—None.				
Packing, Fabric—				
Germany	624	228	.....	.....
United Kingdom	2,954	2,087	1,190	$ 237
Packing, not Fabric—				
Austria	.....	.....	245	133
Germany	1,017	602	514	167
United Kingdom	1,638	601	2,456	658
Shingles and Slates of Asbestos Cement—None.				
Paper, Millboard and Wallboard—None.				
Brake and Clutch Lining—Woven Fabric—				
Germany	5,490	1,157	1,400[1]	341
United Kingdom	.....	.....	1,324[1]	405
Brake and Clutch Lining—Molded, etc.—None.				

[1] Lin. ft.—not included in total.

ASBESTOS

	October 1931 Pounds	October 1931 Value	October 1932 Pounds	October 1932 Value
Pipe Covering and Asbestos Cement—None.				
Articles in Part of Asbestos—				
Canada	.....	.....	6,620	717
Exports from U. S. A.	17,323	$5,552	11,025	$2,658

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos during September[2], 1932, amounted to 127 tons, valued at $8,428; during September 1931 168 tons, valued at $23,827 were exported.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	October[2] 1931 Pounds	October[2] 1931 Value	October[2] 1932 Pounds	October[2] 1932 Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	49,251	$4,969	52,760	$9,384
Pipe Covering and Cement	89,496	5,882	51,374	3,103
Textiles, Yarn and Packing	65,244	39,479	103,477	44,551
Brake Lining[3]				
Molded and Semi-molded		36,706		29,075
Not Molded	204,388	40,571	109,873	16,403
Magnesia and Mfrs. of	217,993	14,722	106,926	9,146
Asbestos Roofing[4]	1,125	5,739	1,238	1,982
Other Manufactures	139,751	23,597	150,489	6,505

[2] Exports one mo. behind imports. [3] Lin. ft. [4] Squares.

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

	October 1931 Tons (2000 lbs.)	October 1931 Value	October 1932 Tons (2000 lbs.)	October 1932 Value
United Kingdom	45	$ 4,375	346	$ 18,662
United States	4,279	164,637	2,853	120,702
Australia	50	3,250	59	2,950
Belgium	1,265	92,200	50	2,700
France	308	23,140	391	23,401
Germany	200	12,600	474	26,680
Italy	22	770	158	10,125
Japan	286	12,316	1,217	65,740
Netherlands	28	2,800	126	5,670
Spain	....	.....	33	1,910
	6,483	$316,088	5,707	$278,540
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	110	2,377	182	4,075
United States	8,564	112,503	6,234	80,500
Belgium	190	3,450	65	1,143
France	30	750	10	124
Germany	180	3,735	60	1,080
Japan	13	188	55	1,025
Netherlands	73	1,825	38	950
	9,160	$124,828	6,644	$88,897
	15,643	$440,916	12,351	$367,437

Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material.	October 1931 Tons (2240 lbs.)	October 1931 Value	October 1932 Tons (2240 lbs.)	October 1932 Value
Africa (Rhodesia)	202	£ 4,862	271	£ 7,644
Africa (Union of South)	266	4,064	590	15,089
Australia	....	.....	.....	2
Canada	98	1,403	254	3,500
Cyprus	90	2,150	133	2,400
Finland	10	100	5	34
Germany	12	141	23	256
Italy	9	249	....	10
Russia	375	7,280	30	388
U. S. of America	292	2,540	38	332
	1,354	£22,789	1,344	£29,655
Re-Shipments	103	3,155	64	1,146
Exports of Asbestos Manufactures.				
To Netherlands	93	5,596	48	3,354
To France	59	3,893	32	4,109
To U. S. of America	4	754	3	514
To British India	141	6,442	140	5,822
To Australia	27	2,835	28	4,942
To Other Countries	1,553	53,527	1,260	50,332
	1,877	£73,047	1,511	£69,073

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. It is a pleasure to extend congratulations and best wishes to the following gentlemen on the occasion of their birthdays: Chas. S. Donnelly, President of Mohawk Asbestos Shingles, Inc., Oneida, N. Y., whose birthday date falls on December 16th; Robert M. Miller, Director, Slade Asbestos Corporation, Troy, N. Y., December 21st; Dr. W. H. Huber, President, Asbestos Fibre Spinning Co., North Wales, Pa., December 22nd; Geo. N. Clark, President, Clark Asbestos Co., Cleveland, Ohio, December 22nd; R. L. Clark, Manager, Clark Asbestos Co., Cleveland, Ohio, December 22nd; (these two gentlemen are brothers but not twins, having been born four years apart); W. H. Truesdell, Chairman, Carolina Asbestos Co., Davidson, N. C., December 26th; Matthew J. Fitzgerald, Treasurer, Standard Asb. Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., December 27th; Fred A. Mett, President, Powhatan Mining Corporation, Woodlawn, Baltimore, Md., December 29th; Warren Car-Skaden, President, Argo Asbestos & Rubber Corp., Pittsburg, Pa., January 7th; John J. Liner, President, Philadelphia Asbestos Co., Philadelphia, Pa., January 13th; and E. M. Smith, President, Emsco Asbestos Co., Downey, Calif., January 15th.

Asbestos Corporation Limited announces the appointment of representatives in Chicago and New England, as follows: A. E. Starkie Co., 1 North Crawford Ave., covering the counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake and Will in Illinois and the three counties of Lake, Porter and LaPorte in Indiana; New England Pipe & Supply Co., 6 Dane Ave., Somerville, Mass., covering Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

New Amianthus Asbestos Mine, Kaapsche Hoop, Union of South Africa, will according to the South African Mining & Engineering Journal, close down on December 31st, 1932. This action is taken, it is said, because of the impossible position created by the adverse exchange rates existing between the Union and the overseas countries to which the product of the Mine is exported.

A. A. Brazier & Co., of London, E. C. 3, England, on December 17th will move to Bluefries House, 122 Minories, London, E. C. 3. Their old address was 40 Trinity Square.

American Brake Materials Corp., Detroit, Mich., announce a new department in their organization, that of Replacement Sales. C. Q. Smith, formerly with Motor Meter Company, has been appointed Manager.

Thomas Finigan, President of the American Brake Materials Corporation, has recently returned from a two months trip, most of the time having been spent in Honolulu. He arrived in Los Angeles on November 24th, and was back at his desk in Chicago on December 5th.

ASBESTOS

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. During the nine months ended September 30, 1932, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., incurred a net loss of $185,810.68, after all charges including $415,278.16 for depreciation.

The Directors declared a dividend of fifteen cents per share, payable December 15, 1932, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 30, 1932.

Marshall Asbestos Corporation of Troy, N. Y., has recently leased a plant in Green Island, near Troy, which was formerly occupied by the Tolhurst Machine Company. The property is adjacent to the present Marshall plant and the acquisition of this property will mean an additional 20,000 feet of floor space for the operations of the Company. The lease runs for two years with privilege of purchase.

It is said that several big contracts for brake lining, deliveries to begin within sixty days, prompted the company to take over this property so as to permit the expansion of the present quarters. The brake lining to be made in this plant will be of the molded type, segments and rolls.

Keasbey & Mattison Co. H. N. Sheble has been appointed Manager of the Automotive Sales Department. Mr. Sheble has taken over the duties of E. R. Stewart, formerly Manager of this Department, whose resignation was effective November 1, 1932.

Keasbey & Mattison Company is now functioning with a Transportation and Government Sales Department. This rapidly growing Department is managed by C. A. Gayetty. Mr. Gayetty has been with the Company for some time as Manager of the Transportation Sales Department, which has now been combined with the Government Department.

The office at Washington, D. C., has been closed, the activities of that office having been taken over by Mr. Gayetty, with his appointment as Manager of Government Sales Department, and all Government transactions will be handled thru Mr. Gayetty at Ambler.

"Position and Prospects of Our Asbestos Industry" is the title of a two page article in the S. A. Mining & Engineering Journal, October 22nd issue. The article is written by Roland Starkey, of the Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation Limited, after his return from a world tour. During the tour Mr. Starkey visited the Russian Asbestos Mines and his comments are most interesting. We will be glad to lend our copy of the article to anyone interested.

"The Outlook for Asbestos—Present Slump Levels Still Well Above Pre-War Prices" appeared in the November 1st issue of the India Rubber Journal. Our copy will be lent to anyone making request.

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., have recently completed an automatic cleaning plant for short fibre only, at Prieska, Africa.

The Pacific Coast Asbestos Association held its annual meeting in San Francisco on November 3rd and 4th. The Association is composed of manufacturers and distributors of heat insulating materials on the Pacific Coast, and representatives from every firm in the Associaton were present at the annual meeting.

The meeting was conducted by E. R. DeGraf, President of the Association and was attended by thirty Association members from Los Angeles, San Francsico, Oakland, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. Present as invited guests were C. J. Stover of Philadelphia (owner of "ASBESTOS") and P. A. Andrews of Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, New York City.

The following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year:

President: W. F. Lane, Western Asbestos Magnesia Co., San Francisco.

Vice President: C. A. Wright, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, San Francisco.

Secretary-Treasurer: Arthur W. Kinght, Johns-Manville Sales Corp., San Francisco.

Directors: S. K. Durfee, Los Angeles Rubber & Asbestos Works, Los Angeles; B. F. Morris, Pioneer Sand & Gravel Co., Seattle.

Those present at this meeting were:

Geo. Baccrich, Gillen & Cole Co., Portland, Oregon; Chas. R. Brower, Chas. R. Brower Co., Seattle, Wash.; Chas. T. Butts, Warren & Bailey, Los Angeles, Calif.; E. H. Clausen, Johns-Manville Sales Corp., San Francisco; J. W. Clise, Jr., Asbestos Supply Co., Seattle, Wash.; M. A. Clune, Bay Cities Asbestos Co., Oakland, Calif.; E. R. DeGraf, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, Los Angeles, Calif.; S. K. Durfee, L. A. Rubber & Asbestos Works, Los Angeles; W. O. Farrington, Farrington Engineering Co., Los Angeles; L. A. Hanson, Marine Engineering & Supply, Los Angeles; H. B. Heyn, Johns-Manville Sales Corp., Los Angeles; C. R. Huick, Asbestos Supply Co., Tacoma, Wash.; V. S. Jenkins, V. S. Jenkins Company, Seattle, Wash.; E. F. Jones, Jones Bros. Asbestos Co., San Francisco; F. E. Jones, Jones Bros. Asbestos Co., San Francisco; O. E. Keller, Philip Carey Company, Seattle, Wash.; F. L. Keser, Asbestos Co. of Calif., San Francisco; A. W. Knight, Johns-Manville Sales Corp., San Francisco; W. F. Lane, Western Asbestos Magnesia Co., San Francisco, Calif.; F. W. McDermott, Johns-Manville Sales Corp., Seattle, Wash.; B. F. Morris, Pioneer Sand & Gravel Co., Seattle, Wash.; C. B. Purcell, Western Asbestos Magnesia Co., San Francsico; E. E. Saberhagen, Asbestos Supply Co., Portland, Ore.; Franklin Shuey, Johns-Manville Sales Corp., San Francisco; R. Tomlinson, Pacific Asbestos & Supply Co., Portland, Ore.; C. E. Wayland, Wayland Company, Ltd., San Francisco; S. S. Wells, Bay Cities Asbestos Co., Oakland, Calif.; C. A. Wright, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, San Francisco, Calif.; R. H. Chase, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, San Fran-

cisco, Calif.; J. W. Odell, St. Louis Fire Brick Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

Mr. Stover tells us that the meeting was an unusually interesting and productive one and he very greatly appreciated the opportunity given him to meet such a fine bunch of wide-awake men.

"Position and Prospects of Our Asbestos Industry" is the title of a two page article in the S. A. Mining & Engineering Journal, October 22nd issue. In the November 1st issue of the India Rubber Journal, "The Outlook for Asbestos—Present Slump Levels Still Well Above Pre-War Prices" appears on page 15. We will be glad to lend our copies to anyone interested.

"Asbestos Diaphragms—in Electrolytic Processes, Composition and Testing," appears in the November 26th issue of the India Rubber Journal. If you would like to read this article, we will be glad to lend our copy.

General Asbestos Co. A prospectus of a company registered in S. Rhodesia under this name is in circulation, from which it appears that the company proposes to acquire from the Asbestos and Holdings Trust the assets of the old Asbestos and General trust of which the Asbestos and Holdings Trust are in possession as mortgages of the properties of the old company.

PATENTS

Friction Facing. No. 1,879,433. Granted on September 27th, to Raymond J. Norton, Washington, D. C., assignor to Bendix Brake Co., South Bend, Ind. Filed Dec. 30, 1930, Serial No. 503,852.

Described as a brake member comprising a brake shoe, a bonded Asbestos lining secured to the shoe, and a highly heat conductive means embodied in the lining to transmit generated frictional heat from the frictional engaging surface to the shoe.

Wiping Apron for Pipe Wrapping Machines. No. 1,880,770. Granted on October 4th to Kellis H. Burton and Herman Kramer, Tulsa, Okla. Assignors to Philip Carey Mfg. Co. Filed Sept. 8, 1930. Serial No. 480,509. Description upon request.

Process of Preparing Roof Coverings. No. 1,880,429. Granted on October 4th to Frank H. Ford, Hattiesburg, Miss. Filed July 13, 1929. Serial No. 378,187.

Described as a method of reclaiming old roofs, comprising the application of a combined cementitious and waterproof coating directly to and thruout the surface of the old roof, firmly pressing unsaturated porous sheets of Asbestos directly into said coating to secure the sheets with the roof, and then covering the sheets thruout with a combined cementitious and waterproofing coating of a fluidity to completely fill the interstices between, to thoroly impregnate and to extend completely thru the sheets to combine with the first coating thereby forming a rigid bond between the coatings to lock the coatings and sheets together in a solid mass to the roof.

Ornamental Product and Method of Producing Same. No.

1,881,803. Granted on October 11th to Richard V. Mattison, Ambler, Pa. Assignor to Ambler Asbestos Shingle & Sheathing Company. Filed February 15, 1928. Serial No. 254,474.

Described as an ornamental product comprising an article having a thermo-plastic coating grooved and with its surface between the grooves characterized by highly polished irregularities, the edges of the thermo-plastic material terminating at the grooves and being slightly rounded.

Braided Brake Lining and Machine for Making Same. No. 1,885,676. Granted on October 11th to Sidney B. Blaisdell, Wyncote, Pa. Assignor to Fidelity Machine Co., Philadelphia. Filed August 18, 1932. Serial No. 476,147.

Described as a braided strip comprising a plurality of series of interbraided threads, the threads of one series extending diagonally thru the strip from one face thereof to the opposite face thereof and crossing the threads of the first said series, each of said series of threads being divided into two divisional series running in opposite directions to each other and interbraided with each other in a common plane thruout the strip.

Composition Friction Element. No. 1,882,702. Granted on October 18th, to John D. Alley, Pittsburg, Pa., assignor to American Brake Materials Corporation, New York. Filed August 22, 1929. Serial No. 387,818.

Described as a flexible friction element for brakes and clutches consisting of the product formed by the chemical reaction of sulfur and a drying vegetable oil combined with asbestos and natural pyrobituminous material.

Laminated Sheet Building Material. Granted on October 18th to Charles J. Beckwith, Brooklyn, New York, assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation. Filed Feb. 27, 1928. Serial No. 257,275.

Described as a process of making a laminated building material, comprising a backing layer and relatively light, soft and porous insulating material and a face layer of mineral fibre bonded in a hard, dense mass with Portland cement, the process being characterized by separate formation of the layers and pressing the several layers together while the mineral cement layer is still wet, with the interposition between the separately formed layers of an additional binding material of the character of Portland cement.

TRADE MARKS

(This information is supplied by the National Trade Mark Co., Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C., who will conduct free of charge an advance search on any trade mark our readers may contemplate adopting.)

Robot Packing. Serial No. 329,846. Armor Products, Inc., New York City. For mechanical packings, machinery packing of asbestos, etc. Passed November 29th.

Goodyear and picture of winged sandal. Serial No. 331,080. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. For brake lining. Passed November 29th.

THIS AND THAT

The 39th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers will be held at the Hotel Gibson, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 23rd to 25th, 1933.

A chemist may be defined as a man who knows a great deal about a very little, and who goes along knowing more and more about less and less until finally he knows practically everything about nothing; whereas a salesman, on the other hand, is a man who knows a very little about a great deal, and who keeps on knowing less and less about more and more until finally he knows nothing about everything.

The first advertisement of Johns-Manville featured a testimonial from Horace Greely, about roofing; that was 60 years ago.

Names of persons connected with the Asbestos Industry twenty years or more, are coming in every day, and with them some quite interesting anecdotes concerning these persons and their early connections with the Industry. We have decided to wait until January to publish the list, and in the meantime urge everyone who is qualified, to send in his name and the number of years he has been interested in asbestos. It will all make interesting reading in January.

Two interesting house organs have been received since our recent request. One is "Belts" published by Ferodo Belting & Asbestos Co., Limited, of Toronto, the other "Insulated Inklings" published by the Sussman Asbestos Co. of Toledo, Ohio, and previously mentioned on the Contractors and Distributors Page.

That's a good looking car. What's the most you ever got out of it? Eight times in a mile.